# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months ..... $15
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.


## Additional from Mobile.

NARRATIVE OF THE PASSAGE OF THE FORTS —ACCOUNT FROM ON BOARD OUR FLEET, &c.

Mobile papers of the 9th instant are received. They contain additional particulars of the entrance of the enemy into Mobile Bay. The *Tribune* has a very interesting narrative, written in Fort Morgan, from which we make the following extracts:

THE OPENING OF THE FIGHT.

As the sun rose on the following day, we discovered that the fleet had, during the night, hauled off to the eastward and contracted their lines into a semi-circle, nearly due south of the fort and within not more than three miles from the main inlet into the channel.—Their appearance was quite martial; the broad pennons that floated to the breeze from the top of their dark turrets seemed to bid defiance to the diminutive forces that were manning the ramparts of Fort Morgan, and called up a sneering comparison between their bulky forms and the almost puny size of our own little fleet, which was coolly expecting the advance of their formidable adversaries.

At thirty minutes past six a signal shot was fired from the extreme right wing of the Federals; that shot falling short south-east of the fort, was soon after followed by a shell, which burst over the fort, sending its death-dealing fragments over the officers' quarters outside. By that time, all was movement and activity within the walls; the officers, rushing to their several posts, were leading their detachments to the southern bastions, and the firm, steady tramp of their brave followers was the only sound heard through the stillness of the morning.

The fleet then commenced their forward movement, and closing up on their centre, so as to bring the leading ships of the extreme right and left wings abreast, soon formed themselves into *echelons* and made their way towards the head of the pass.

In front, westward, rode the Tecumseh, a double-turretted monster, vomiting fire through eight apertures constantly revolving. On her left a large-sized frigate, and in their wake the balance of the fleet, each succeeding file covering in part that which preceded it. To those who look only to the outward appearance of things, this array looked quite martial; but for those to whom the respective forces of the contending parties were known, it lost all its prestige, and derived no other interest but that resulting from the really beautiful architecture of the Federal navy, sailing up with a force of over three hundred guns of the largest calibre to overpower a fort and fleet mounting not more than forty of vastly inferior weight.

It was then 7.30 A. M., and as their line advanced they discharged their broadsides at the fort and kept moving on until the headmost vessel were within not more than a half mile from our batteries. Then a calm deep voice is heard, and the command, "Commence firing," rings along our bastions. It is answered with a cheer—a soul-stirring cheer—that comes from the willing and devoted breast of the brave men who have for over twenty minutes stood like statues by the side of their guns. Soon the pieces are sighted, the lanyards pulled, and soon the sharp, shrill sound of our heavy Pariott guns is heard whistling through the air as their squarehead bolts are tearing their way towards the invader's ships. As to each broadside, we answer in defiance of their superior numbers—to every shot fired by us a hundred shots reply. Soon the heavy sands of the southern glacis and the turf of the parapets are seen bursting up in every direction, burying under their flying masses the heavy chases of our cannons, and covering up with their rubbish the gallant fellows serving the pieces.

As General Page paces up and down the parapets, hailed with cheers by the men who so dearly love him, he hardly seems to notice the hail of fire, iron and lead that rushes over and past him. He seems to find in them an old familiar voice, which merely recalls to him that sentiment, that idol of his life, "duty."

THE SINKING OF THE IRON-CLAD TECUMSEH.

As he slowly passes each battery, he stops and, in a few simple words, encourages the men and advises the officers, often sighting the piece which, under his experienced eye, sends lightning like, its steeled bolts into the enemy's quaking flanks. Yet, the long line still slowly advances, and as the first file is entering the channel our fire concentrates on the monster monitor Tecumseh, who, steering off westward, seems bravely to stand the shock, till suddenly, and just as Captain Hughes has sent her amidships one of his heaviest shots, she disappears as by magic from the broad bosom of the waters, engulphed in a whirlpool which so rapidly closes upon her, that before the astonished gaze of the spectator has commenced searching for her, nothing more than a ripple is seen setting on the surface of those waves which a moment before she was so proudly riding. Sunk, sunk in the deepest depths of the Gulf—sunk with one hundred and fifty living souls, six of whom only escaped—the captain and pilot to the ships, and four men to the shore. A cheer; the cheer of five hundred men is raised over what is now the grave of the insolent invaders—a grave from which none will rise till a just and avenging God shall call them up to the doomed to the still more frightful and everlasting punishment reserved for the murderers of public peace and domestic happiness.

Yet, the frightful example before them deters them not, and, rushing on under increased steam, they advance, coming through the pass, till the foremost ones have already presented their broadsides to the western flank of the fort. But there, instead of being able to concentrate our whole fire on them, the traverses are so awkwardly disposed that the guns of the southern bastions cannot be brought to bear on the channel, there being no room to swing them to the right; and thus comes the illustration of their oft-repeated prophecies as to the folly to provide the fort with defences calculated only to repel the enemy whilst off in the Gulf, instead of tempting him to come right abreast of the fort, and there pouring in our deadly volleys.

Thus, as each succeeding file passes out of the range of our heaviest metal, the brave cannoniers are compelled to turn their muzzles away from it and direct their fire on the succeeding file; so that at no time more than five, and sometimes less than three guns are engaged in impeding the progress of the fleet. But even under such disadvantages the brave defenders of the fort give not up the contest; and after having received the fire of the ramparts, the enemy still have to run the gauntlet at the water battery, which frowns at the foot of the southwest and western bastions.

THE TENNESSEE IN ACTION.

Another peal of guns is heard. It is the Tennessee, with Admiral Buchanan standing outside her shield, as in the fight of the Merrimac. There again he confronts them, and as each passes and, fearful of his blows, gives him a wide berth to the eastward, he pours into them his steady and regular fire; first the monitors, shying off to the west at least twelve hundred yards, than the cautious Brooklyn and Hartford, then the whole fleet running past him in terror as much of his name as of his deeds. One, two, three, then six, then ten, twelve, seventeen pass him afar off, and seventeen receive his salute; and then, with the wings that fear lends to the pale-faced poltroon, they rush down towards the western shore, far beyond his range. Of those who lag behind, two engage the Selma, each of which could haul her up on her deck as a fancy jolly-boat; three make for the Gaines, which, in still greater disproportion, rushes in their midst and boldly attempts to grapple the most powerful of her adversaries. Foiled in this foolhardy enterprise, receiving in a few minutes fifteen shots through her hull and machinery, crippled and almost sinking, she seems, under the vivifying touch of the gallant Bennett, to recover for one moment the spasmodic energies of a dying man, and extricating herself by a supreme effort from the grasp of her powerful enemy, she frantically rushes towards shore, where, as she reaches high and dry on the solid sand, her whole frame, shattered and exhausted by the effort, renders a low rumbling sound, as the death-rattle of a giant.

But yonder, yonder, near the western shore, the Selma, raked fore and aft by the broadsides of her antagonists, is swept by their shot, and her decks covered with the dead and dying.—She strikes that flag what she so valiantly defended—thus, the gallant *Pat Murphy* falls in the hands of the enemy, who triumphantly raises their infamous stars and stripes over the immaculate standard of the South.

Meantime, the Morgan has hugged in the eastern shore, and exchanging rapid shots with two of the Federal ships, she adroitly manages to draw off from the unequal contest, and thus save at least one of our gallant ships, after receiving only slight injuries; and well did she act, the brave ship; for as the Gaines and Selma were already disposed of, she would have been beset by not less than seven of the most powerful gunboats. With the gallant deed of Captain Harrison, who, on the same night, took up his vessel to Mobile, keeping up a running fight with three of the enemy, the world is already acquainted, but what they know not, is that when she started, he and his noble crew had pledge themselves, on their sacred lives and honor, to blow her up sooner than let her fall in the enemy's hands.

And now, all anxious eyes are turned towards the Tennessee, which still, in the middle of the channel, seems proudly and defiantly to expect the combined efforts of the seventeen heavy crafts now hovering on her flank and rear; but she soon realizes the fact that, afraid of her, even in the proportion of seventeen to one, they intend to drive her under the cannons of the fort, and leave her there until eaten up by the worms; starved out of coal and provisions, she will fall an easy prey into their hands.

Then the noble ship, like a thing of life, seemed to awake from a deep slumber, and her whole frame shaking with anger, vibrates through the iron nostrils of her powerful machinery; she emits a hissing sound as the explosion of her long-restrained fury, and suddenly wheeling round, she darts with her utmost speed after the miscreants. As she steams up westward in quest of the arrant crew, her broad plumes of black smoke and snow white steam rolling back in heavy clouds in her wake, her pointed rams cleaving the waves in twin, she realizes the very image of courage and power combined, and appears to our eyes like the Leviathan of biblical mythology. On, on she rushes; and as she nears the western shore the enemy's fleet scatter in every direction—four towards town, and eleven, with the monitors, north and south of her. Still she keeps on her frantic race, driving them before her under the lee shore of Cedar Point, when, sooner than be beached, they finally turn and accept the challenge. There, in midst of thirteen vessels, two of which more powerful than herself, with eight guns against two hundred, she engages the fight, the first signal and makes the first charge.

THE LAST STRUGGLE OF THE TENNESSEE.

Thus, like an infuriated bear worried by a pack of hounds, now rushes and tears up one, rips another open, knocks down and smashes up a third under his powerful claws, then falls back to take a fresh spring and make for the vital parts of the yelping curs; thus brave Buchanan darts right and left forward and rear, at each vessel in turn; and though his speed is not equal to the promptings of his lion's heart, yet each time he rushed towards one of them, the latter hastily backs without his reach. At last, gathering courage, they from around him, at more than a mile distance, a complete semi-circle, with the Tennessee at the centre of the cord, and, concentrating their fire on her, send broadside after broadside into her flanks. Yet she moves not, but gives back shot for shot, blow for blow, steel for steel, emitting fire at once from each of her portholes, and so severely punching three of her nearest adversaries as to compel them to draw back from the conflict and caress over on shore—she keeps up the unequal contest in spite of the fearful odds against her.

While the fighting was progressing, a little low-pressure steamer, called the Phillippi, attempted to take advantage of the excitement and pass the fort; but a shot disabled her and killed one man. The Morgan then went out and burnt her. The crew of the Gaines made their way to the city last night in small boats.

In the midst of one of the groups stood our General, who alone had a spy glass, and in whose intelligent and impressible features we were reading the progress of the fight far better than with our naked eyes. Suddenly he drops the glass from his eye, raises it again, and in a low voice mutters to himself, "She has ceased firing." We strain every optic nerve, stretch every sense to watch, when suddenly the old veteran again drops the glass, and, sighing out, "She flies the white flag," retires from our midst with the sad, slow, solemn step of one who has just closed the grave over his last cherished hope.

And true it was; the noble ship had struck her colors, not that she was tried, not that she was conquered, but, as we learned soon afterwards, because her rudder chains had parted and she had become inert and unmanageable mass, unable any longer to confront the foe. Soon the base vultures, who had stood far from her, gathered around like all beasts of prey which comes to the carrion, but run from the living flesh, and the Tennessee was lost to our view. Brave Buchanan had lost a leg, and two of his men killed during the action; but, as informed by the flag of truce boat, the vessel herself was as sound as when first launched, and had she not met with that apparently trifling accident, she might yet be the proud mistress of the bay. As it is, she soon will be one of the most, if not the most, indoubtable of the enemies we may have shortly to combat.

Thus closed, at forty minutes past nine A. M., the contest for the possession of Mobile Bay, having lasted two and a half hours, and resulted disastrously, but not ignominiously, to our arms.

AFTER THE FIGHT.

About eight o'clock last evening a flag-of-truce boat was sent from the enemy to Fort Morgan and to send their wounded to Pensacola. Not being in proper form, it was not assented to. Others say that Admiral Farragut sent a message to General Page stating that he had Admiral Buchanan on board, with his leg amputated, and that he wanted permission to pass the forts to take him to Pensacola, where his wounded would be better cared for than on board of the ship. General Page replied that if he would send Admiral Buchanan to the fort, under parole, he would transport him to Mobile, where he would receive all the attention required.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT POWELL.

On Friday afternoon, one of the enemy's rams, carrying four guns, began to reconnoitre in the vicinity of the fort on the bay side, and in a short time opened fire on it. That part of the fort was not completed, though two guns were mounted there, but they were so exposed that they could be of little service, and one of them was dismounted on the third or fourth shot from the ram. The fort, however, exchanged some few shots, with what effect is not known. The ram neared the fort to within a few hundred yards, doing great damage to the works. One shot is said to have penetrated the bomb-proof; two of its water-tanks were destroyed, and other damage was done.—The untenable condition of the place was obvious. Colonel Williams determined, before his communication with the shore was cut off, to evacuate it, so he arranged a time fuse to the magazine, and then collecting the men together, quietly withdrew to Cedar Point. The explosion of the magazine took place shortly after.

THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS.

They are within the bay, and now what is to follow? Conjectures here may not be at fault. Fort Powell being evacuated, a few hours' work will remove the obstructions in Grant's Pass, and then there will be uninterrupted communication with New Orleans. Thence the enemy can supply his vessels with all that they need. The forts are of no use at all to prevent this; and thence, also, he can bring as many men as he has at command for a land attack on this city. The probability is—if this be his programme—that he will attempt a landing somewhere near Dog river, and march from that *point d'apui*. Then we shall get him to a position where his vessels cannot help him, provided he be not able to come with them to the city's front—and thus we shall have him where the courage and skill of our troops will be of some avail. We can meet him there with some advantage of position, and, we trust, great advantage of courage and determination.

It is impossible to imagine how he will get the forces necessary to make this kind of approach prudent. But, as we have been often disappointed in our estimates of his resources, he may gather troops sufficient to justify him in making the attempt. It is by this means, then, that he expects to subjugate Mobile; and the fact—for it looks like a fact—will show what our policy is, and what is needed of us on land. We hold it to be totally impossible for this city to be taken by this process, if behind its defences there be men of valor and determination.


**For Sale.**

100 BALES of GOOD COTTON in fair order.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 19-2t

**Paper! Paper!**

THREE Hundred Reams good Wrapping Paper.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 19-2t

**For Sale.**

ONE of the most desirable situations in Greensboro', North Carolina. Dwelling contains six rooms, stables large, other outhouses convenient and in good order.
If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.
D. W. C. BENBOW,
aug 11-3tawtf Greensboro,' N. C.

**Desirable Real Estate For Sale,**

FIVE miles from Greensboro', on the road leading to Salem, and in ¾ of a mile of New Gardeh College. The Tract of Land is 221 acres, about one-third cleared, and the balance in original growth of oak, chestnut, &c. There is upon the place a young orchard of three years' growth, embracing the most rare and choicest selection of Peach, Apricot and Apple trees, numbering 1000 trees. The improvements are, a superior two-story White Dwelling with nine rooms, all furnished and nearly new, having been built in 18 0; two excellent out-houses for servants, with good brick chimneys; one store-room and smoke house; a superior barn and stables; in a word, the improvements are considered equal to any in the country. In the yard is a well of water that cannot be surpassed. This place being in the healthiest part of the State and near the Danville railroad and the thriving town of Greensboro', makes it the most attractive property on the market. The owner would sell or exchange it for property in Raleigh.
Address, Box 86, Raleigh, N. C. aug 9-tawGt

**AT AUCTION!**

**80,000 Pounds of Leaf Tobacco.**

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at HILLSBORO', on TUESDAY, the 30th AUGUST, instant, 80,000 pounds of excellent LEAF TOBACCO. It was selected in Granville and Franklin counties, two years ago; has been carefully housed, and is in fine condition. In the lot are five hogsheads of the celebrated Vesey Tobacco.
Terms to suit purchasers.
D. D. PHILLIPS,
ROSCOE HOOKER,
aug 19-d10t Hillsboro', N. C.

**Wanted To Hire** by the MONTH, or for the balance of the year, a good WASHER and IRONER. For further particulars, enquire at this office. [aug 2-dtf

**Negroes Wanted!**

I wish to buy one hundred likely young Negroes of both sexes, between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Also a first rate Farming Blacksmith.
THOS. J. PERSON,
aug 16-20t Garysburg, N. C.



# THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864. VOL. I—No. 178.


NITRE AND MINING BUREAU,
Richmond, Aug. 15, 1864.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of War, the Commissary Department will in future furnish all supplies required by the Bureau, and all officers or agents now engaged collecting Commissary Stores in the States of North Carolina, Virginia and Upper Tennessee will at once cease operations. Engagements already made will be complied with.
RICHARD MORTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
aug 19-6t Acting Chief of Bureau.


**HATS! HATS!!**

FOR every two and a half pounds of clean and well washed WOOL, we will give a wool hat. Parties at a distance can send wool per Express to Franklinton. We will deliver the hats at that point, if desired.
A. S. GILL & CO.
Pacific Post Office, Franklin county, N. C.
July 28, 1864—oaw-4t*

**Postponement of Sale.**

THE SALE advertised to take place on the 3d of August, at Elias & Cohen's Store, is postponed (in consequence of unavoidable circumstances,) until the 25th of August, at which time it will certainly come off.
aug 1-oaw3t S. A. HARRIS, Auct'r.

**$100 Dollars Reward.**

RANAWAY from me on Monday last, PREWCY, aged 40 years, and EMILY, aged 18. Both are very black and stout made. They are probably making their way to the Eastern part of the State; where they were brought from.
I will give the above reward for their confinement in jail, so that I can get them.
BENJ. ELLIS,
aug 17-d26t Concord, N. C.

**Teacher Wanted!**

A SCHOOL TEACHER competent to teach the English and Latin Languages, will find a desirable location, and can procure a fine school by addressing J. M. McCORKLE,
aug 16-d6t Albemarle, N. C.

**Mt. Vernon Female Seminary,**

*(Mineral Springs, Chatham County, N. C.)*

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced instructors.
Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to
REV WM. HOOPER,
Or T. C. HOOPER,
Fayetteville, N. C.
N. B.—Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and August, if their parents consider it advisable, with a view to the benefit to be derived from the mineral water.
aug 16-d8t


MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
GENERAL HOSPITALS, N. C.
*Raleigh, Aug.* 17, 1864.

*[Extract.]*
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102.

I. In compliance with the request of the Commandant of Conscripts in this State, Hospital Medical Examining Boards are ordered not to examine any soldier for a recommendation for an extension of his furlough, without he has an order from the Enrolling officer, as directed in paragraphs II. and III. General Orders No. 141, A. and I. G. O., 1863.

P. E. HINES,
aug 18-d3t-w2t Surg. Med. Director.


**Bonds for Sale.**

*FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.*

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.
The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.
Apply to
ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department,
july 22-tf Wilmington, N. C.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE CONCERN OF ARENTS, NORFLEET & CO. is this day dissolved by the sale of Mr. Arent's interest to Mr. D. T. Williams. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against, the concern, will call on either party for settlement, for which purpose only, the name of the concern will be used.
GEO. ARENTS,
HILL & NORFLEET.

NEW CONCERN.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & NORFLEET, for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business, and have taken the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Main and 13th streets. We shall be constantly supplied with the most choice brands of chewing and smoking tobacco, cotton yarns, domestic and woollen goods, direct from manufacturers of established reputation. Also, all classes of goods now to be had.—Consignees may rest assured of prompt and especial attention to their interests. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments in hand. Consignments of country produce will also be attended to and prompt returns made.
D. T. WILLIAMS,
N. M. NORFLEET.

NOTICE.—Having, in accordance with the above announcement, retired from the Auction and Commission Business, I return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to me in my business connections heretofore in this city, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors to the new concern of Messrs. Williams & Norfleet.
GEO. ARENTS.
Richmond, Va., aug 11-10t


HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT NORTHERN VA.,
August 10, 1864.

(Extract) SPECIAL ORDER No. 188.

I. Major L. C. Latham, 1st N. C. regiment, will proceed to North Carolina for the purpose of securing the arrest and return of all men of his command who are absent without proper cause and authority. He will establish a rendezvous at some central and convenient point, will communicate with and request the assistance of the enrolling officers and such other officers as may have it in their power to aid him, and as soon as he has accomplished all that he can expect in the performance of the duty, will move with such of his men as he may have collected to the regiment, wherever it may then be. He will report his success every twenty days, by letter, to the commanding officer of his brigade and to these headquarters.
By command of Gen. R. E. Lee.
W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. Gen.

Goldsboro', N. C., Aug. 15, 1864.

In compliance with the above order, I have established a rendezvous at this place. All men absent from the command without proper cause and authority, are urged to report here immediately. Such as do not voluntarily report, the enrolling officers will arrest and send to me. Such officers of the 1st N. C. regiment as are absent from their command, will immediately send me their present address.
L. C. LATHAM,
aug 17-d4t Major 1st N. C. Reg't.


BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

**Real Estate For Sale.**

A VALUABLE Tract of Land in Onslow county, containing 800 acres, half of which is cleared and in cultivation, and producing finely; about 200 acres first rate land to clear. Elevated and healthy, and so situated as to require but little fencing.
For particulars, address,
D. A. RUMPHREY,
aug 18-d9t* Goldsboro', N. C.

**Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,**
RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.
W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

**Large Sale of Wire at Auction.**

ON THURSDAY, the 18th of August, we will sell, at auction, 205 Roles of Imported Iron Wire, assorted sizes, from No. 5 to 15. This will afford Tinners and others a rare opportunity to supply themselves.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
aug 9-dtd Auctioneers.

**Charcoal!**

WE wish to contract for 5,000 bushels Charcoal.
HECK BRODIE & CO.,
aug 9-6t Raleigh Bayonet Manufactory.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

**NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE**

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
june 23 127-dt

**Stolen.**

FROM THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, Raleigh, on the 22nd of June last, one GOLD THIMBLE, marked A. L., also a pair of Pearl and Jett EARRINGS, with hair encased. Any information left at THIS OFFICE, leading to the recovery of said articles, will be liberally rewarded.
july 21-d26t

**EVERY BODY LOOK THIS WAY.**

FLOUR, MEAL, CORN, BACON, MELLONS, &c., &c., for sale at.
W. W. WOODELS.
2 doors West of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh, August 9, 1864. August 9-tf.

**$50 REWARD.**

MY boy MACK has runaway. He left on Sunday evening last. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me. Mack is about 19 years old, black complexion, weighs about 140 pounds, five feet three inches high. He may endeavor to make his way to the neighborhood of George W. Thompson's, as his mother belongs to the estate of Peleg S. Rogers.
july 29 tf JOHN O'ROURKE.


**Confederate Taxes!**

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES for the year 1864. At—
Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Banks, | Monday, | 5th " |
| Barney Jones', | Tuesday, | 6th " |
| Lashley's X Roads, | Wednesday, | 7th " |
| Green Level, | Thursday, | 8th " |
| Morrisville, | Friday, | 9th " |
| Busbee's, | Monday, | 12th " |
| Hood's | Tuesday, | 13th " |
| Wakefield, | Wednesday, | 14th " |
| Rolesville, | Thursday, | 15th " |
| Forestville, | Friday, | 16th " |
| Dunnsville, | Saturday, | 17th " |
| Lawl's, | Tuesday, | 20th " |
| Oak Grove, | Wednesday, | 21st " |
| G. W. Thompson's, | Thursday, | 22nd " |

The tax-payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:
Land, number of acres and value, in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age, and value in 1860. Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Goats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, Potatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Groundpeas, Beans, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th day of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of bushels and their value respectively, must be stated separately.
Household and Kitchen Furniture, Agricultural Implements, Mechanical Tools, and Musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, Carts, and Wagons, Drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, Maps, Paintings, Pictures, tationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations, Gold and Silver coin, Gold dust, and Gold or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, Bank Bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1863, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The Bacon will also be listed.
M. A. BLEDSOE, } Assessors.
R. H. JONES, }
aug. 3-d26t


**VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE!**

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court, made at Raleigh, June term, 1864, the undersigned, executor of the late Wm. M. Carson, will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in Marion, McDowell county, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September next, a very desirable TRACT OF LAND, lying on Beech Creek, adjoining the Pleasant Gardens, including the late residence of said deceased, containing about seven hundred acres, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is good bottom, and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a large and comfortable brick house with seven rooms and all the necessary outbuildings, including a Grist Mill and Saw Mill, and several hundred choice fruit trees. Also an undivided half interest in four hundred and twenty acres adjoining the above, one hundred and fifty acres of which is bottom. At the same time and place I will sell, as administrator of Wm. L. Carson, deceased, under an order of the County Court, an undivided half interest in what is known as the Gibb's place, adjoining the Brick House place, containing about five hundred acres, and sixty acres, adjoining the same, lying on the Chestnut branch, and one hundred acres lying on the Pole Bridge branch. Also an undivided one-sixth interest in the Fork place, lying on the north fork of the Catawba river, containing about six hundred acres; and an undivided one-fourth interest in about two hundred and fifty acres of wood land, adjoining the town of Marion.
For any further information about the property, call on or address the subscriber at Marion, North Carolina.
TERMS made known on day of sale.
JOHN CARSON,
Executor of Wm. M. Carson, dec'd.
and administrator of Wm. L. Carson, dec'd.
aug 12-d13t

**DAILY CONFEDERATE.**

**ADVERTISING.**

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

**Tithe Tobacco.**

BY instructions from Headquarters, no tithe tobacco will be received after the 1st of September next. The tithe tobacco in Wake to be delivered to John W. Cosby, Raleigh.
JAS. Y. WHITTED, Agent,
Wake and Orange counties.
aug 18-d3t-tw2t-w1t
Standard copy two times.

**Sorghum Boilers**
FOR SALE.

I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.
P. T. NORWOOD.
Raleigh, July 22 dtf

**AGENTS WANTED.**

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY in the Southern Confederacy, to use the sett of implements of Carlisle's Patent, for repairing and renovating Cotton and Wool cards. We will sell county agencies or will sell the sett of implements, to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares.
The sett (costing $75.00) is all that is required for the agent to begin with. This is a very profitable business. Address,
J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
july 30-d26taw8t Ringwood, N. C.

**DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.**

(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.)

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October.
aug 4-dtf

**MOUNTAIN HOME.**

THE subscriber will sell the above farm on which he lives, about one mile from Brinkleyville, and thirteen from Littleton, containing 200 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation, the balance principally in heavy original growth, lying on Little Fishing Creek and Bear Swamp, which afford a superior water-power. Also five hogsheads good tobacco.
P. W. YARRELL,
aug 12-6t* Brinkleyville, N. C.

**ADOLPH COHN,**

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE, AND

**Commission Merchant,**

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

**THE SAPONA CANE MILL**

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

**GRINDING SORGHUM,**

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.
Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address
SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21 2m*


**WOOL NOTICE.**

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,
One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.
Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.
Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.
I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 4-14-tf


SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8¾ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by
july 21-5 dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.


*LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.*

Deposites on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.
The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co operation in carrying it into effect.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHMOND, July 22, 1864. july 27-dtf

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent. certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.
Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of any Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depositary.
C. B. HARRISON,
july 27-tf C. S. Depositary.
Conservative copy till forbid.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 28, 1864.

TAXED TREASURY NOTES.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the $100 notes, at 66⅔ per centum, on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.
And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66⅔ per centum.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 4-eod12t Secretary of the Treasury.

# The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

*All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to* A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.


The letter which we publish to-day in another column from the Secretary of the Treasury to Gov. Bonham of South Carolina, enforces the points which we made on yesterday, and by its earnest assurances and cogent reasoning makes a powerful appeal to the wisdom and patriotism of the people, to reform the financial condition of the nation. "I have an abiding confidence (says the Secretary) that a general and well established belief in the intention of Congress under no circumstances of temptation or trial, to shrink from the observance of the most rigid good faith in the money dealing of the Government, will enable us to overcome all our financial difficulties, and this determination should be encouraged and supported by the public declaration of our people, expressive of their own resolute will to foster the credit of the Government by the establishment of low prices, and by the patriotic support of its Treasury."

This is eminently sound and wise counsel. May we not hope that the farmers and planters of North Carolina will begin to act upon it.—The commissioners of Virginia, in assessing the prices for August and September, made a schedule at altogether too high a rate. In Virginia, desolated and devastated Virginia, where hostile armies have camped and marched and fought and wintered, where there is not a man scarcely who has not felt upon his own shoulder the rough galling hand of war, where especially the agriculturist has felt all its ravages, for in a large portion of that State the fences have long since been burned, the houses torn down, the woods cut down and consumed, the stock impressed and used, and the hands removed to more secure positions.—In another portion, and in yet another the occupation is alternated, one or other army always being present. Yet in Virginia the very farmers and planters themselves rose up against the assessment of undue prices, and "insisted upon a reduction of the standard rates, and their establishment on a basis sufficiently low to inspire confidence in the currency." The result was that the commissioners reassembled and reduced the schedule prices to $7½ for wheat for the month of August, and $5 for September. The effect of this has already been visible in the improved tone of public confidence, in the fall of prices and the better appearance of things generally.

In this State the commissioners have fallen into a similar error as the Virginia commissioners first did. Their standard of rates is altogether too high. It is not fixed on the estimate of the value of the article, but on the value of the currency. This is a wrong principle to begin with. There is no reason why wheat should be assessed in North Carolina at $10 per bushel. We are having the most abundant year which we have had for many years. The gardens are full of vegetables, the crop of wheat better than usual, a fair fruit crop, and the promise of corn and peas beyond an average. In addition to this, our State has enjoyed a greater immunity from the evils of this war than almost any other, except in the Eastern and to some extent the Western extreme section, there has been scarce an unusual demand upon our people. The central belt of the State has fattened on the war.

What, then, can there be of reason in having, in this time of plenty and abundance, such exhorbitant prices assessed? There can be none found except in the disastrous fact that the people doubt the value of their own currency, and this is an egregious folly, besides being most unpatriotic. These excessive rates necessitate another flood of paper promises, a redundant circulation, a large increase of debt, more taxes, tending to precipitate that worst of mischiefs, the breach of the national faith. The remedy is in the hands of the people, and we now most earnestly, and for another time reiterate our appeal to all classes of our fellow-citizens to hold meetings and pass resolutions to stop this injurious system. Let the farmers set the example to be followed by manufacturers, tradesmen and all men of business, of maintaining the integrity of the Government by charging prices according to the value of what they sell, and by elevating the currency to the standard of value which the promise to pay of an honest, capable Government ought to possess. The Virginia example is a worthy one. Why will not North Carolina follow it? Let Mecklenburg, Guilford, Warren, Granville, Caswell, begin the good work. Let a few good leading citizens put the ball in motion. Show the people their interests and duty. They only need to be informed.—Who will commence it? And let the Commissioners follow the laudable example of Virginia and retrace their steps, and thus do justice to the government. We hope the letter of Secretary Trenholm will be read, and that it may make its due impression on the public mind.

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Mr. A. J. Partin, of the Planter's Hotel, and Mr. J. R. Williams, Jr., Southern Telegraph Company, have placed us under many obligations for their kindness in furnishing us the latest news from Petersburg.

The enemy have been driven entirely away from the Weldon road, with heavy loss. *Well done.*

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We are asked for three lines of editorial to fill up a column, and the demand is made upon us just at the moment when we are full of the glorious news from Petersburg. The demand is unreasonable, and we shall not comply with it.

We invite the attention of all concerned to "General Orders No. 54" issued and signed by Gen. R. E. Lee, which we publish to-day. These orders address themselves to all classes of men who are, this day, absent from the army "without proper authority."

Those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, or after the cause of their absence has ceased, to use the remarks of the *State Journal*, are affectionately admonished to return to their respective commands without delay; while they are reminded that every day they stay away from their posts adds to the dangers and labors of their comrades, and increases their own responsibility to the laws they are violating.

Gen. Lee mildly and affectionately ascribes the crimes of this class to *thoughtlessness* or negligence; and, as a father pleading with his erring sons, reminds them of the shame and disgrace they are entailing on themselves and families, if they continue to shrink from the manful discharge of duty in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended and their independence to be secured by the unaided courage of others,

To those who have incurred the guilt of desertion, Gen. Lee addresses himself in terms of the utmost clemency. A prompt return to duty will entitle them to pardon and restore them to honor, while, if carried back under arrest they have nothing to look for but the severe penalties of an inexorable law.

We sincerely trust and hope that all concerned—all who are absent from their commands without proper authority—will lend a ready ear and a willing heart to the admonitions and injunctions of Gen. Lee, and return at once to their several posts of duty.

We hope, too, that the friends and relations of these men will interest themselves in their behalf, that they may be saved from the deepest disgrace and the worst of all temporal punishment—a deserter's death. While the post of honor still awaits them and while mercy extends her arms to receive them, let them listen to the dictates of duty and honor, yield to the entreaties of their beloved General and return to their respective commands.

## Schedule of Prices---Letter from Secretary Trenholm.

We publish a letter to-day, from Secretary Trenholm to Governor Bonham, of South Carolina, on this subject, which will surely receive the highest consideration of the press and the people of the Confederacy. It shows where the real evil of *high prices* lies and where, if persisted in, it will drive the country. It shows too what the *farmers* of Virginia have done, in order to reduce the prices of provisions, and it invokes the Executive of South Carolina to press the example of Virginia upon his people. The letter appeals to the wisdom and patriotism of all classes in the Confederate States; and, it is to be hoped that appeal will not be made in vain. We only regret that this letter consumes so much space in our columns, but we do not clearly see how that space could be better occupied.

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NASHVILLE, N. C., Aug. 18, 1864.

*Editors Confederate:* I have been requested to forward to you the official vote of Nash county, for publication, which is as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

| VANCE. | | HOLDEN. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (County—Army) | | County—Army. | |
| 433 | 140—573 | 86 | 19—105 |

FOR SENATE.

| | County—Army. | |
|---|---|---|
| A. H. Taylor, | 318 | 101—419 |
| J. P. Jinkins, | 294 | 27—321 |

FOR COMMONS.

| | County—Army. | |
|---|---|---|
| Geo. N. Lewis, | 230 | 133—363 |
| Jas. H. Avent, | 313 | 6—319 |
| James D. Matthews, | 42 | 4—46 |
| B. H. Vester, | 43 | 1—44 |

FOR SHERIFF.

| | County and Army. |
|---|---|
| N. W. Cooper, | 277 |
| E. H. Morgan, | 226 |
| Geo. W Baines, | 129 |

The county candidates were all Vance men, with the exception of J. D. Mathews.

B. H. SORSBY,
Clerk of Nash County Court.

## The Hopeful Situation at Atlanta.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Special Correspondence of the Chat. Rebel.

ATLANTA, SATURDAY, Aug. 13, A. M.

Unusual quiet has prevailed along the lines for the last twenty-four hours. Speculations as to the purposes of the two armies are idle and unprofitable. Gen. Sherman is manœuvering for advantages. General Hood is manœuvering to prevent him from obtaining them. Both armies are strongly entrenched. Either would be gratified to have the other assume the offensive, to which both are disinclined. Sherman has extended his lines upon our left until he can extend them no farther. They cannot be less than twelve miles in length, and as an evidence of his inability to make them longer, they are using cavalry in the entrenchments on our extreme right. I argue, therefore, that something more decisive is likely to occur in a short time.

I have information from the very best of authority, that the forces of the enemy are either reduced, or have been largely overestimated. This informant places their muskets at forty thousand, at most, with a strong probability of their being less. Their cavalry, he says, cannot exceed, at the present time, five thousand, and probably not that.

Our army is strong and hopeful—our officers vigilant and determined. Everything augurs well for the future, and I have reason to hope, based upon much that it would be improper to disclose, that before the first frost we shall be once more upon the generous soil of Tennessee, if not farther on towards the Ohio.

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FROM NORTH CAROLINA

From the Newbern Times, August 9.

The ram Albemarle came down from Plymouth last Friday morning, at the mouth of the Roanoke, driving the gunboat Ceres from her anchorage. The ram picked up the Ceres' cable, and steamed back without firing a gun.

By means of an "intelligent contraband" we learn that twenty five persons were arrested at Kinston, on Thursday last, for voting for W. W. Holden for Governor.

## GLORIOUS NEWS FROM PETERSBURG—THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK WITH A LOSS OF THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS!

We are indebted to our friend, Mr. C. E. Dunn, for his favor in furnishing us the Richmond and Petersburg papers of very late date. The Petersburg *Express* gives account of the attempt of the enemy to reach the city by way of the Weldon railroad.—As an item of news, we copy the article of the *Express*:

THE ENEMY CUT THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD AND ADVANCE TOWARDS THE CITY—THEY ARE CHECKED AND FINALLY DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS.

About 9 o'clock a. m. Thursday the enemy in heavy force of infantry and cavalry, appeared at Gurley's farm, about six miles south east of the city, and three miles east of the railroad, and throwing forward a strong line of skirmishers, advanced at once towards the road at the Yellow Tavern. They soon encountered the pickets of Gen. Dearing's cavalry brigade, who fought them as they retired in the direction of the Tavern, where Gen. D's. reserves were encamped. Gen. Dearing deployed his men in the most skillful manner, and checked the advance of the Yankee troops, but finding himself opposed to very large odds, was compelled to give back gradually. His troops behaved in the most gallant manner, and fought in a style highly creditable.—From 9 o'clock until 2 p. m., he engaged the enemy, fighting them step by step all the way from the Tavern to Davis' farm—two miles nearer the city.

It was during this period that a portion of his command made a gallant and successful charge upon the Yankees, and brought off nearly two hundred prisoners—among them one Lieutenant Colonel and eight commissioned officers.

About 2 o'clock, the enemy in their advance towards the city, had reached a point just beyond Davis' house, and thrown their skirmishers forward through the corn-field, about one hundred yards beyond. They were held in check here by Dearing's cavalry until reinforcements arrived. The enemy here occupied both sides of the road—their left extending several hundred yards to the right of it, and their right resting away off to the left amidst the thick woods and undergrowth.

Our line was formed some four or five hundred yards in front of the field occupied by the Yankees, and in the finest of spirits, and with steps as elastic and willing as though they were marching to a feast, our men strode forward to the contest. The enemy's skirmishers were met and quickly driven back upon their first line of battle, which in turn was hurled in confusion upon their second line, and that upon their third. Pressing still forward amidst the crash of cannon and the roar of musketry, this *third* line was quickly broken and almost routed, and the whole Yankee force—consisting of *four divisions*, commanded by Gen. Warren, (of the Fifth corps) in person, was driven back for three quarters of a mile.

Our loss in this affair is not inconsiderable—but very few killed. Three hundred wounded have been sent to the hospitals and more are yet behind. Four or five hundred, at the most will cover the aggregate.

In prisoners the enemy lost about two hundred, and our commands about thirty.

About five o'clock, a brisk artillery fire was opened upon the enemy by our batteries at Davis' farm, which was vigorously replied to. The enemy's shells cut several of Mr. Davis' shagrove trees down, and injured his residence considerably. This shelling was but the prelude to a charge on our part, in order to dislodge the enemy from a position the left of the road, considered important to us. The work was entrusted to one of our best fighting brigades, and executed in the most brilliant manner. Subsequently the enemy charged back, but were repulsed.

Skirmishing, which at times broke out quite lively, continued until seven o'clock, when it subsided into a monotonous picket firing.

DAMAGE TO THE ROAD.

From the best information we are enabled to gain, the enemy has torn up from one and a half to two miles of the Weldon road, commencing at the Yellow Tavern and coming this way. What they have done or may do beyond that point, it is impossible to say. It is feared, if they had not touched the track there, up to dark, that they inflicted heavy damage last night. We shall probably learn to-day the full extent of the injury inflicted on this line of our communication.

REPORTED RAID THROUGH DINWIDDIE.

It is reported that while the enemy's infantry was engaged in operating and fighting on the Southern road, a body of cavalry crossed over through Dinwiddie county, on a raid towards the Southside road. We could not ascertain possitively that this was the case, but it seems to be the impression that some such movement has been put on foot by the enemy.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

The enemy still occupy the Southern road with their batteries planted along the line as far down as the Yellow Tavern. Their lines extend on either side, but on the left reach across to the Plank road. They were engaged yesterday afternoon in throwing up breastworks as a matter of protection against the rebels.—The battle will probably be renewed this morning unless the Yankees disappeared last night.

### Still Later.

### The Fight on Friday.

From the Petersburg Express.

HEAVY BATTLE ON THE WELDON RAILROAD—THE ENEMY ATTACKED AND FORCED BACK—THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED—SEVERE LOSS INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY

This occupation of one of our main lines of communication with the South was, of course, not to be permitted without an effort to dislodge the enemy. Accordingly, all arrangements having been complete, Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding Mahone's and Heth's divisions, attacked them between the hours of three and four o'clock. Gen. Mahone commanded the troops to the left of the railroad, and Gen. Heth those to the right. The attack was opened by Mahone, and was speedily responded to by Heth on the right, and the battle raged furiously.

On the right, Gen. Heth with the gallant brigades of his divisions—Davis', Walker's and Archer's—struck the enemy's picket line in the corn-field a short distance beyond Davis' residence. These were quickly forced back upon the first line of breast-works, held by a formidable force. With a cheer the Confederate troops bounded forward and swept over the obstruction, pressing the Yankees back with severe loss into their second line, and charging onward forced them thence with an equal lack of ceremony. Beaten from their works and defeated in every effort to retain them, the Yankees retreated to their main line of entrenchments, into which they had been driven on the previous evening. This line having been greatly strengthened, proved too strong to be stormed, and our troops were checked in the face of the slaughter which threatened a further advance.

In the meantime, Gen. Mahone, with Clingman's, Colquitt's and his own former brigade, had struck the right of the Yankee lines and captured eight hundred prisoners. Pressing forward with his usual energy, he drove the enemy before him, successfully charging them wherever they made a stand. Finding them strongly entrenched, however, in the thick woods opposite Davis' farm, it was determined to dislodge them by a flank movement.—Clingman's and Mahone's old brigade engaged them in front, while by a circuitous route Colquitt's (Georgia) brigade was thrown on their flank. The movement proved a brilliant success, and caused scarcely any loss to our troops.

Colquitt's men were upon the Yankees almost before they were aware of such close proximity of the rebels, and surrender or fighting under fearful disadvantage was the alternative. Crawford's crack division, of Warren's (5th) corps, here fell a helpless victim to rebel strategy, and the greater part of two brigades—numbering over *two thousand men*—threw down their arms and surrendered. The prisoners were quickly placed under guard and sent to to the rear, where they were formed into line and marched to Gen. Hill's headquarters.

The battle still progressed successfully until the enemy was driven back to the position from which he advanced in the morning. At dark our lines were close up to his works, and occasional volleys of muskerry showed still farther fighting.

Among the prisoners taken, is Brig. Gen. Hays, of Massachusetts, several Colonels and other field officers of less grade. Gen. Hays was brought into the town last night.

We regret to state, however, that General Clingman was painfully, though not seriously, wounded

The battle for the possession of the railroad will probably be resumed this morning, and it is believed the enemy will not only be dislodged, but disastrously defeated. This expedition will turn out in the end, to be the greatest disaster that has yet happened to Grant in this department.

It is also stated that several hundred more prisoners have been taken, thus runing the number above 3000

## A Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, August 15, 1864.

*To the Citizens of South Carolina:*

Having expressed to Mr. Trenholm the gratification felt by his fellow citizens at his acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Treasury I received in reply the following letter. Although not intended for publication, seen is its public interest, that by his permission, I lay it before you.

While the schedule of prices adopted by the Commissioners of this State does not approximate in its rates the former schedule of the Virginia Commissioners, it is to be hoped that satisfactory reasons may be found for a reduction.

I can add nothing to the views expressed by the Honorable Secretary, and will only remark that, concurring fully in the importance to the country, of reducing as low as practicable all prices, I commend the letter to the careful and favorable consideration of every citizen.

M L. BONHAM.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND Aug. 5, 1864.

*To His Excellency Gov. Bonham:*

DEAR SIR: Your very kind and encouraging letter of the 30th ultimo was received yesterday. If it shall prove to be my happy fortune, through the Divine blessing, to contribute in any degree to the welfare of my country, I shall be more than compensated for all the labors and anxieties to which I have been appointed. Expressions of confidence and good will on the part of my fellow-citizens, such as you have been good enough to convey to me, are most grateful and encouraging. I regard the Treasury of the Confederate States as most peculiarly the Treasury of the people, and there is nothing in the power of man that would so soon restore it to a condition of ease and prosperity as the universal and generous support of our people. There is nothing in its present circumstances to inspire alarm, but on the contrary every motive for confidence. An all pervading cause of embarrassment and distress has been the character of our legislation. However patriotically intended, it is not to be denied that the measures adopted by Congress for the reform of the currency, had the unhappy effect of inspiring the public mind with feelings of fear and distrust as to the course that would ultimately be pursued in relation to that part of the public debt that is represented by the Treasury Notes. Apprehensions of ultimate repudiation crept like an all pervading poison into the minds of the people, and greatly circumscribed and diminished the purchasing power of the notes.

There were many distinguished and patriotic men in Congress who earnestly believed that the great, if not the sole, evil of the currency was to be found in its redundancy alone. And reasoning from this premise, they inferred that a corresponding reduction of this large volume of the purchasing medium, would produce an immediate reduction in the price of all saleable commodities. Others entertained a different opinion, and, believing that the purchasing power and value of these notes had a critical and sensitive dependence upon the confidence and good will of those who were called upon to exchange their substance for them, insisted that a reduction of the quantity, by any measure that disturbed the confidence of the people in the good faith of the government, would lead to universal distrust and still greater depreciation.

The majority was, unhappily found to be of the first opinion, and it must now be universally admitted, I think, that the policy that prevailed was erroneous, and the consequences precisely such as had been predicted by those who opposed it. The immense reduction effected by the tax of 33⅓ per cent. levied upon the currency, and by the process of compulsory funding, produced very little effect upon the prices of commodities. Everybody regarded with distrust, a new issue of notes of the same character as the last, and resting for their support as a circulating medium upon the same pledges which had ended in disappointment before.

That this is the true difficulty we have to encounter, I think every candid person must now allow, and I cannot refrain from indulging the hope that a new and sounder policy will govern our future legislation. The patriotism of Congress is not to be called in question, nor are we at liberty to doubt their willingness to renounce any policy that may be proven by experience to be erroneous and mischievous. Our people, at the same time, should not be silent; and in this respect the patriotic citizens of the great and suffering Commonwealth of Virginia have set a noble example.

On my arrival in Richmond I found that the Commissioners of prices had fixed the schedule rates for wheat and corn at $30 and $24 per bushel respectively, for the months of August and September. The feeling of disappointment and alarm with which I was inspired by this circumstance, you can easily imagine. This painful feeling was, however, soon changed for one of renewed confidence and hope by the farmers of Virginia. Public meetings were held in the agricultural counties and resolutions adopted boldly avowing the impossibility of maintaining the public faith if the Government were forced by the people to pay such prices for supplies, and patriotically insisting upon a reduction of the standard rates, and their establishment upon a basis sufficiently low to inspire confidence in the currency. The result was that the Commissioners reassembled and reduced the schedule prices to $7½ for wheat for the month of August and $5 for September. A wiser and more patriotic course was never pursued by any people, and I would respectfully appeal to you, as the Chief Magistrate of our gallant and patriotic State, to suggest and encourage similar meetings and resolutions on the part of our people. I have an abiding confidence that a general and well established belief in the intention of Congress, under no circumstances of temptation or trial, to shrink from the observance of the most rigid good faith in the money dealings of the Government will enable us to overcome all our financial difficulties. That such is their real intention I cannot doubt; but this determination should be encouraged and supported by the public declarations of our people, expressive of their own resolute will to foster the credit of the Government by the establishment of low prices, and by the patriotic support of its Treasury. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed in the past, or whatever errors may be supposed to have been committed may now be buried in a common grave. We are making a new start in our finances, and under circumstances by no means unfavorable or discouraging.

The expenditures of the Government are of two classes—those incurred abroad and those incurred at home. In respect to the first, there has hitherto been but little embarrassment, nor is there any reason to expect greater difficulty in the future. Our foreign supplies will probably be procured without making any addition to the public debt. The malice of our foes having raised the price of cotton to 30d per pound in European markets, while the depreciation of our currency enables us at the same time to buy it at home at less actually than 4d, it is plainly seen that it can be made no difficult task to draw from our enemies and from the complacent spectators of this atrocious war, the means of supplying all our foreign wants. This would leave us then only our domestic debt to deal with; and when it is considered that all that is asked of our people, and all that the Government is called upon to pay for, is simply their surplus productions and their services in transportation and mechanical and other labors, who can doubt the ability of the people to bear this burthen? If they gave all that is asked without compensation, they would ask at last no more than their surplus and would be no poorer for the gift. How, then, can their condition be made worse by receiving the money and the bonds of the government in place of receiving nothing?

I hope, my dear sir, that you will agree with me in the opinions and sentiments I have expressed, and may join with me in the effort to give a new and generous impulse to the public sentiment upon this great topic of our national affairs.

I do not think that planters and farmers should alone be called upon to declare in favor of lower prices. Manufacturers, railroad companies and every great interest of the country should contribute to this reform. Let us content ourselves with moderate prices and keep down the public debt; and not, by exterting the highest prices, swell the public burthen and disturb our own confidence in the virtue and resources of the Government.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours, with great respect,
G A. TRENHOLM.

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Hoke finds a Yankee chaplain with stolen goods, and is disgusted:

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF YANKEE IMPUDENCE.—One of our officers who was present at the taking of Plymouth, told us an anecdote the other day which is about the best illustration of the cool, unblushing impudence of Yankee thieving which we have yet heard.

Shortly after the taking of the town one of the Yankee chaplains came up to Gen. Hoke, and in the blandest manner said to him:—"General, I hope I shall be allowed to retain this chest of theological works presented to me by my friends from the North," pointing as he spoke to an open chest containing books.

"Certainly sir," replied Gen. Hoke, "the private property of the Federal officers shall in all cases be left to them. You seem to have a very handsome collection," added he, carelessly taking up a volume of Scott's Family Bible, and opening it. On the fly-leaf, to his surprise, he read the name of Mr. Josiah Collins. Laying it down without remark, he picked up a London edition of Butler's works, and read inscribed on the first page, 'Charles Pettigrew.'

Turning to the chaplain who still stood beside him, he exclaimed, 'How dare you, you infamous scoundrel, wearing the livery of Christ as you do, attempt to palm off such a trick with me, and tell me these books were presented to you by your friends in the North, when they were stolen from Southern gentlemen?"

'Oh, General, they were, as I said, presented to me by my friends *from* the North, though it is true, they obtained them in Carolina'.

The officer who related this incident to us had it from one of Gen. Hoke's aids who was present, and himself saw the books. The last seen of that chaplain he was trudging on foot with the rest of the Plymouth prisoners, minus his "theological library."—*Exchange paper.*

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A FAT WOMAN.—Barnum's fat woman, Mrs. Jane Pishor, exhibited in his Museum, died at her home in Connecticut the other day. Her exhibition weight was 680 pounds. Ten men were employed to get her into her coffin, which was so wide that the door of the house had to be enlarged to enable its removal.

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TOO MUCH BLUE.—The Boston Post says Michael Blue, of Pulaski, Tennessee, had a terrible attack of the blues a few days since.—His wife presented him with three Blues at one birth—two girls and one boy. This beats Sampson county on "big blues," and "Norf Kerlina," generally, on "tar," "simmons" and kindred "commodities."

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.


Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.


### From Florida.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20.

An official dispatch from Gen. J. M. Jackson, dated Lake City, August 19th, to Gen. Jones was received late last night. It says that Captain Dickerson and his company engaged the enemy's cavalry, three hundred and forty-two strong, at Gainesville yesterday, completely routing them.—He captured one hundred and fifty prisoners, and one piece of Artillery, besides capturing five hundred stolen negroes. Among the prisoners were a Captain and two Lieutenants and one Surgeon. The whole command would have been captured if Capt. Dickenson's horses had not been worn out. The enemy were scattered and pursued fourteen miles.

The enemy's infantry consists of the 4th Colored Regiment, at Starke's.

Col. McCormick is in pursuit with some additional forces.

### From the North.

MOBILE, Aug. 19.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register* from Senatobia, the 17th, says, the Chicago *Times* of the 12th, and the Memphis papers of the 13th have been received.

The Editor of the *Times* congratulates his readers that one week has passed without any serious disaster to the Federal arms.

The rebels are increasing in Kentucky.

One thousand persons, mostly women and children, were banished from the State by Burbridge.

It is reported that twenty five hundred Confederates under Adam Johnson, are in Union and adjoining counties, and are preparing to attack Mount Vernon.

Burbridge says Kentucky is disloyal and ready for an outbreak at any moment.

Lincoln's friends are deserting him rapidly.—Winter Davis made a public pronunciamento denouncing Lincoln in severe language as a usurper of the power of Congress, and of disregarding the constitution. Davis is making a call for a Convention, to assemble at Buffalo to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.—Gold in New York quoted at 256¾.

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A Canadian journal reports that several considerable droves of horses, purchased in Western Canada on Confederate account, have passed down on the royal mail steamers during the past few days, destined for Quebec, where, it is understood, they will be shipped for a Mexican port, and thence passed overland into the Confederacy.


## New Advertisements.

### Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY desires a situation in a College, Seminary or Private Family, as Teacher. She has had two years experience in teaching. Reference given and required.

Address, "STELLA,"
aug 22-dlt* Enfield, N. C.

## List of Letters

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 20th, 1864. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

Andrews F B, Brooks mrs Cornelia, Covil W F, Crichton miss Rosa C, Davidson C, Daram J J, Evans W C, Evans W J, Estes miss L H, Gentle J S, Gibbs J S, Hunt David, Herring miss M L, Hicks miss Eliza, Howard Calvin, Jose miss Nancy, Jordan mrs H G, Jordan miss Cora, Lambert E, Morris Geo, Mayo Jas, Newton Jno, Powel A S C, Pearson W H, Pavis L K, Page Wm A, Reade Thos (col'd) Read mrs Fannie, Smith Jos, Sulivan miss Julia, Smith L A, Sontville miss J, Thompson W A, Tighe John, Yancey J, Wady Henry.

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

aug 22-1t

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HEADQ'RS ARMY N. VA.,
*August* 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 54.

All persons connected with this army who are absent without proper authority, are enjoined to return to their respective commands without delay.

This order is intended to embrace those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, or after the cause of their absence has ceased. All such persons are admonished that every day they remain away from their posts, adds to the dangers and labors of their comrades, while it increases their own responsibility to the laws they are violating.

The Commanding General deems it only necessary to remind those who have erred through thoughtfulness or negligence, of the shame and disgrace they will bring upon themselves and their families, if they shrink from the manful discharge of duty in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended and their independence to be secured by the unaided courage of others.

To those whose absence has been prolonged until they have incurred the guilt of desertion, he can only say, that a prompt and voluntary return to duty alone can palliate their offence, and entitle them to expect any clemency.

If arrested and brought back, justice to the faithful and true, as well as the interests and safety of the country requires that they shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

[Signed] R. E. LEE, Gen.

OFFICIAL:
J. C. McRAE, A. A. Gen.
aug 22-d3t

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HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. C.,
*Raleigh, Aug.* 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 6.

I. General Orders No. 3, paragraphs III., IV. and V., Headquarters Reserve N. C., current series, are hereby revoked.

II. All *Exemptions* of persons within the Reserve ages, will be granted under general instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, without reference to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserve.

III. Applications for *Detail* of persons within the Reserve ages will not be received by the Local Enrolling Officers, until after the organization of the company from the county in which the applicant resides shall have been effected. They will then be carefully investigated, and acted upon in conformity with the provisions of Circulars No. 3, 8 and 29, Bureau of Conscription, current series, except as hereinafter prescribed: *First*, In cases of approval by the District Enrolling Officer, a furlough for *sixty* days will not be granted, when the party would, within that time, become eighteen years old. *Secondly*, In cases of disapproval by the District Enrolling Officer, if the party be between forty-five and fifty years old, he will be forthwith assigned by the Enrolling Officer to the company of Senior Reserves from the county in which he resides; if between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, he will be sent to Camp of Instruction for assignment by the Commandant of Conscripts, according to county and congressional district. *Thirdly*, All applications herein referred to, required by the Circulars from the Bureau of Conscription to be forwarded, will be transmitted, through the commandant of Conscripts, to this office for final action, instead of to the Superintendent of the Bureau at Richmond.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
aug 20-7t A. A. Gen.

The Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Asheville News, Charlotte Democrat and Winston Sentinel copy seven times.